

undated with request for them. Not wishing to become involved in a commercial enterprise, Notre Dame broached commercial breeders to install the system. Dr. Foster agreed.

Notre Dame supplied the first initial nucleus of germ-free pregnant rodents and from that beginning, in the space of 6 years, the overall production at Charles River has quadrupled.

In 1960, Dr. Foster started the Mouse House, again because of a demand no one else was readily equipped to fill. He brought in as manager his younger brother, Sumner, 32, a economics major from the University of Michigan.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN EMPLOYEES

From a bare few employees in the beginning and through the early 1950's, Dr. Foster now employs 115 people, 108 at the breeding stations in Wilmington, and 7 at the administrative headquarters he has set up on Beacon Street, Brookline.

The demand is still growing because more and more money is being poured into research.

"The biggest demand is for the small animals," said Dr. Foster, "simply because they are cheaper, and in the early period of research, before important findings are made one way or another, cost and size are factors to be considered."

"Later if the research develops favorably, the larger animals, like the primates, will be used," he said.

Charles River is the Nation's largest breeder of the germ-free animals, and there are only a few such operations in the Nation.

The germ-free status at birth is assured by performing a Caesarian-section-type operation on the female and passing the progeny still encased in the placenta, into a germ-free isolator. Highly deft technicians, their hands encased in sterile arm-length gloves built into the isolator, massage the infant rodents to stimulate the respiratory system. Similar safeguards are in effect regarding their lactal feeding if no germ-free female is available.

The startling proof of the existence of the germ-free status is that if a rat or mouse died in the isolator, there would be no decay or corruption of the body since there is no bacteria present. The relict corpse would merely desiccate.

Medical Care for the Elderly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WAYNE MORSE

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 1, 1962

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a petition and names I have received from several constituents, regarding the issue of adequate medical care for the elderly.

There being no objection, the petition and names was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WEST LANE SOCIAL SECURITY CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., CLUB No. 26

We, the undersigned, are in favor of the King-Anderson bill and urge the Congress to do the best they can to pass this bill for medical care under social security in this session of Congress.

Myrtle Peebles, secretary-treasury;
Henry C. Peebles, president; Marie Peebles, Mrs. Ruth Burnett, James Burnett, members; Roy Stogsdlil, State President; Mrs. Lee Carter, Lee Carter, Wilbur Webb.

Cuba, the New Frontier

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 28, 1962

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, a very timely and penetrating article on dealing with the situation in Cuba and also our hemispheric relations appeared recently in the Berne Witness, Berne, Ind.

I include it herewith:

CUBA, THE NEW FRONTIER

President Kennedy need not look far for the New Frontier. It is only 90 miles off the tip of Florida, the State where J.F.K. likes to bask in the sunshine during the long winter weekends.

It is no wonder the patience of Congress and the Nation has been strained when they know Russian arms, equipment, and technicians, are being brought to the island outpost and yet nothing is being done about it—due to lack of leadership.

This seems especially dilatory in view of the fact that we send our young men and foreign aid all over the world to fight communism, and then permit them to set up their bases right on our doorstep, or are these merely fishing outposts? How gullible can a person get?

Is it surprising the rest of the world questions the judgement and wisdom of our young and inexperienced Executive? What has happened to U.S. foreign prestige J.F.K. talked about in his campaign?

The Bay of Pigs fiasco is one of President Kennedy's creations. Let's hope this New Frontier and the country's security is more challenging to Presidential leadership and the administration in Washington, than playing politics and the concern for the next election, or the America's Cup races off Newport.

TIME TO LOOK AGAIN

The agonizing reappraisal of American foreign policy which was mentioned by the late John Foster Dulles seems to be the most pressing order of business for this country today.

In Dulles' time, his comment was brought on by actions of some of our allies. In this period of the Nation's life, the obvious flaws in a policy conceived and executed by Americans require immediate examination. The policy may not have been a total failure, but it must be subject to criticism in the light of what has happened, and is happening, in Cuba.

Seldom has a country been such a helpless captive of its own designs. Unless the words of the President and the Secretary of State mean nothing at all, the United States dares make no move in any spot in the world for fear of Red retaliation in some other place where we have prior commitments. Cuba may not be defended because the Soviets would strike Berlin. Berlin may not be shielded because of South Vietnam. Action in South Vietnam might provoke counteraction by the Communists against Turkey. And ad infinitum.

This is, of course, an exercise in perpetually excusing any Red thrust, or any act by Khrushchev to slice away still another bit of territory.

Such a policy benefits the Communists, not the United States. If our commitments are so interwoven as to leave this Nation helpless, then it is only simple wisdom to reduce them enough to provide some room for maneuver, diplomatic and possibly military. If what Secretary Rusk says is true, our allies are an embarrassing hindrance rather than an asset in international affairs.

The planners of policy in Washington might also look again at the Organization of American States. This is a sort of localized group of nations whose interests lie primarily in the Western Hemisphere. Ever since Castro came to power in Cuba, the United States has attempted to obtain support from these countries against the Red dictator.

For the moment, take a realistic view of these nations. The "ABC" powers—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—are supposed to be the strongest in Latin America. What could either Argentina or Brazil do about a real external threat? What government might be in power in Argentina at a crucial moment? A review of the other smaller nations is even more depressing.

The United States of America cannot dump its responsibilities onto such weak shoulders. If our State Department does not understand this simple truth, this people of America and the rest of the world are not so easily deluded. Whatever action is finally taken in regard to Cuba will have to be carried out in spite of the OAS, and not through its impotent hands.

The world's greatest nation, spiritually, economically, and militarily, must not become the victim of its own poor policy. That seems to be our fate when our obligations will permit no latitude, and our alliances are based on wistful hopes rather than reality.

There has to be some basic flaw in a policy which will not permit us to defend a position 90 miles from our own shores.

The Consecration of the Right Reverend Albert A. Chambers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1962

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today in Springfield, Ill., the Reverend Canon Edward N. West, canon sacrist of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, will narrate the radio and television presentations of the consecration of the Right Reverend Albert A. Chambers in St. Paul's Cathedral in Springfield.

Canon West is a man of national prominence. He is a personal friend of Bishop-Elect Chambers and has narrated the radio and television broadcasts of several consecrations of Episcopal bishops as well as the network broadcasts and telecasts of Christmas and Easter services from the New York cathedral.

Canon West was the select preacher at the University of Dublin, 1952, honorary chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury at the opening of the 1948 Lambeth Conference and master of ceremonies at the Anglican Congress of 1954. He has participated in numerous radio and television panels, and has frequently broadcast lectures.

A native of Boston, Mass., Canon West is a graduate of Boston University and the General Theological Seminary, and is a distinguished author, artist, architect, and lecturer, as well as a priest of the Episcopal Church.

He is an honorary associate of the American Guild of Organists, and has been their national chaplain; chaplain

(major), 11th Internal Security Battalion, New York Guard, and vice chairman of the Joint Commission on Church Architecture and the Allied Arts. He has designed chapels for the Royal Navy, the American merchant marine, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and the iconostasis of the Serbian Cathedral in New York City.

Canon West has been decorated by the Netherlands, Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States, and his ecclesiastical honors include the Grand Cross of St. Joanikije, given by the Serbian Patriarchate; Grand Officer of the Greek Order of St. Dennis of Zante; Archpriest's Crosses given by the Russian Orthodox Church and the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and the Medal of Merit of the Order of St. Gregory the Illuminator, given by the Patriarchate of all Armenians.

He has been a lecturer at the General Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological School, and New York University.

Mr. Speaker, I join the many friends of Bishop-elect Chambers in extending to him the appreciation of us all for the service given in the past, and for the spiritual guidance he has provided and will continue to provide to the people of west-central Illinois.

Eighty-seven Million Jobs: A Constructive Solution to Unemployment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1962

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] has written a new book, "Eighty-Seven Million Jobs," that has received national attention since its publication in New York a few days ago. I take this opportunity to share with the Congress a review of the Curtis book that appeared in the Christian Science Monitor last Saturday, September 29. I take this opportunity further to commend the book itself to my colleagues, as well as to those in the executive branch who are concerned with finding a constructive solution to unemployment:

PEOPLE AT WORK—JOBS: TOO MANY SQUARE FEET?

(By Ed Townsend)

NEW YORK.—"We have a serious problem on our hands. We have jobs going begging and we have people unemployed who would like to work."

Representative THOMAS B. CURTIS of Missouri, senior Republican in the House and a member of the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee and of the House Ways and Means Committee, makes this statement in a book, "Eighty-seven Million Jobs," published this past week by Duell, Sloan & Pearce—the result of 2 years of late evening consideration of a national problem that could become a national crisis.

The book is provocative; it will be debated widely in the weeks ahead. What it outlines as "a constructive solution to unemployment" will find support in some quarters,

will be scoffed at or challenged in others. Nevertheless, the book is important. It focuses new and needed attention on the basis of problems too often considered only in terms of statistics.

Unemployment persists at a level of about 5 percent of the civilian labor force. Methods of counting the jobless differ. Unions contend that the Government's figures are too conservative—that if allowances are made for those working only part time, the number idle would be about 8 million and the percentage around 7 percent. Whichever is right, there is almost universal agreement that the total is much too high.

Moreover, long-term unemployment—the kind that really hurts—has been increasing steadily in recent years. Today there are more than 500,000 men or women who have been jobless more than 26 weeks and nearly 1 million who have been off jobs for more than 15 weeks.

Conservatively, there is a large pool of nearly 4 million men and women anxious to go to work, according to Mr. CURTIS, while hundreds of thousands of jobs remain unfilled because properly trained workers cannot be found.

The problem, he says, is one of imbalances.

"Many employers, knowing the workers they need are not available, do not even bother to advertise for them," Mr. CURTIS said in a recent discussion of the problem. The openings are for skilled workers, usually for specialists. The job seekers—the unemployed in today's labor market—are largely unskilled or semiskilled.

For instance, 800,000 more persons could be employed in the field of health services alone if they were available, according to Mr. CURTIS. Many parts of the country are desperately short of teachers and other school personnel. In many cities, it is almost impossible to find competent, fully qualified secretaries.

Moreover, according to a survey by the Missouri Congressman, there is a severe shortage of automobile mechanics, tailors, sales clerks, shoe repairers, office workers, social and welfare workers, scientific and technical workers, and other classifications of white-collar and subprofessional workers—shortages that can be found even in areas with long and persistent unemployment.

However, a jobless coalminer or steelworker cannot be fitted easily into any of the shortage jobs. Usually, they lack the basic education and background necessary for retraining. Too often, they are not adaptable. And many of them are reluctant about making a new start in an entirely different field of employment.

"Too many people simply don't want to train for the jobs that are available," Mr. CURTIS comments, adding, "There is no magic cure-all for our problems, but . . . we must launch a vast program to upgrade the skills of our people so that they can fill the many new jobs being created in our highly developed and increasingly service-oriented society and leave their old jobs to be filled by others, perhaps today's unemployed with their lesser skills."

This would mean training and retraining programs on a greatly expanded basis—and with attention to developing needs. There is entirely too much stress now on training and vocational programs directed toward skills little needed now or becoming obsolete, says Mr. CURTIS. There is entirely too much thinking in terms of today or the past, too little in the new and challenging terms of tomorrow, he adds.

"The technique of matching idle workers with unfilled jobs is in its infancy. So, too, is our system of training and retraining Americans to fill the jobs that must be filled in the future if, as a nation, we are to realize our economic potential," Representative CURTIS states.

The need is for a broad reshuffling, to upgrade workers "energetic and ambitious enough to try to improve skills or education." Today's big waste is the underdeveloped worker. Today's wrong technique is to try to train the untrainable—or to pass over him as untrainable. The answer, as Mr. CURTIS sees it, is not to try to retrain the possessor of the lowest skill for newly emerging skilled jobs but to engage in a sweeping retraining program, upgrading workers all along the line.

It's not an easy program. It takes considerable cooperation all along the line, from workers and their unions, companies, and governments at all levels. It's only part of a solution. But it's a step that can be taken in a "free enterprise approach to our problems," according to the Congressman.

God Help Us

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1962

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, occasionally Members of Congress receive views from their constituents that are of an unusual and outstanding nature. Such is the expression of Charles K. Hartle, of my district, reflecting the thinking of some of the folks back home.

Mr. Hartle's observations, in my opinion, are certainly worthy of the attention of my colleagues in the Congress:

GOD HELP US

(By Charles K. Hartle)

Who can watch something die and not feel anguish? Who can see cherished love diminish without the deep-down ache of abject emptiness? Who could be a passenger in a vehicle accelerating downhill toward disaster and not want to scream out, "God help us?"

What do you think about when you read and hear reports from Cuba, Berlin, Vietnam, British Guiana, Peiping, London, Moscow, and Washington, D.C.? Are the American people aware of the encroaching threat to Western freedom? Of course we are and it's frightening. But, even more frightening is a cold, calm appraisal of our national posture in this age of global "cat and mouse."

Nationally, we are puzzled. No matter how clearly you and I may see a particular threat and no matter how strongly we may believe in a given action, the United States of America is puzzled. Our change of heart in Laos, our redefinition of the Monroe Doctrine in light of the Cuban situation and our tacit support of U.N. aggression in Katanga are examples sufficient to make the point.

You've read in fiction of the great white knight in shining armor seated upon a magnificent stallion. Regularly, he meets what seem to be insurmountable odds. Scowling, unshaven, illiterate barbarians close in from every side. The great white knight starts this way and that, uncertain for a moment where to turn, what to do.

But, just as the last chance for action nears with the enemy at swords' point on all sides, he finds the necessary courage and resolve. Lowering his face plate and unsheathing a heavy blade, he rears back on his mount and shouts in defiance of the enemy. Before a determined charge, the circle of terror melts away.